Part 2-14 Pages

WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1915.

PERILS TO GREECE'S NEUTRALITY ABOUND DESPITE CONCESSIONS TO ENTENTE POWERS AND EVENTS MAY YET FORCE HER TO WAR

KING FERDINAND

Of Rumania, whose government is be-

ing urged to permit Russian troops

to invade Bulgaria over Rumanian

were allowed to continue. Greece is

and the curtailment of this through

an effectual crusade in the Aegean and

Mediterranean would cause not only

great inconvenience, but genuine hard-

ship and suffering among the Grecian

other in reaching a decision which for the time being materially assists the

entente powers in the carrying out of

their Baikan plans.

King Constantine steadfastly has maintained that the entente powers must send forces sufficient to protect

spring there would be 6,000,000 additional Russians and 4,000,000 more

With Bulgaria longingly looking

Before Hellenese. pursue the al-

strong feeling by both Bulgaria and

cent announcements, it can easily be

expected to refuse to strike when mil-

itary expediency demands, nothwith-

offensive along the Stripa from Ben-iavy to Lake Ichkow.

Austrians forced from Petlikootze.

TUESDAY.

Russians capture enemy trench north

German offensive southwest of Dvinsk

reported beaten back with heavy losses

Russians put Germans to flight or left bank of the middle Styr.

WEDNESDAY

Germans seize Bersemuende on the

Russians occupy Janopol farm on left bank of Dvina. General situation over entire eastern front remains unchanged. German advance near Kemmern re-

THURSDAY.

ues near Bersemuende

saving town is in ruins.

Fighting of desperate character con

Russians make' headway southwest

Russians report success in engage ment at Vidzny.

German advances at Olyka and Ja-

BALKAN ARENA.

Italians are sending an expeditionary

declared that this force already has

than 200,000 men concentrated on the

Rumanian line, and Emperor Nicholas

garia will begin within a week; the

French and British forces, numbering

continue to be a constant menace to

the Bulgarians and are rapidly being

ncreased; the Serbian army, part of

which already has sought refuge in

orce of 40,000 men to Serbla, it being

ns deny capture of Czartorysk

Russians capture Janopol, north Illoukst, but Germans claim to he wrested position away from enemy, Germans report repulse of Russ divisions northeast of Czartorysk.

Serbian Mace

donia, Germany

their Balkan plans.

Allied Retreat and Germanic Pursuit on Hellenese Soil Is Believed Possible.

KING CONSTANTINE THEN MIGHT HAVE TO FIGHT

Could Not Expect to Expel Belligerents-Necessity of Aiding One or the Other Is Seen.

BY CLIVER OWEN KUHN.

guarantees that all demands save one—that she align her grea Balkan battlefields. But in t, King Constantine has not re the perils confronting the Helrelation to the present great cam et must yet guide the ship of largely dependent upon her commerce, volent to the allied powers.

as given assurances that the of the Franco-British forces ore, she has agreed that allied

to continued neutrality, for, in case the

Lies in Agreement. treat into orces will follow them and Grecian This action would mani-In her effort to preserve weight of her military It would be impossible for Bulgarians will have no hes varnings that this will b

of diplomacy or to the persuasive powers of Lord Kitchener, British war rister, or Denys Cochin, member of ernment brought about by her most rethe French cabinet, who early in the week held extended conferences with King Constantine. Other issues are involved which possibly weighed so heavily that King Constantine was forced to announce his course.

cent announcements, it can easily be seen that the future of the Grecian seen that the future of the Grecian Sevenment is anything but clear. Neither Bulgaria nor Germany can be expected to refuse to strike when mil-

In the first place, by the ending of commercial privileges by a tacit block-ade of Grecian ade of Grecian may regard Greece a friend as long as

Disturbing Internal Conditions Partly Responsible for Latest Grecian Decision.

LARGE RUSSIAN ARMY READY TO HIT BULGARS

Rumania Expected to Join Resistance of Teutons in Short Time. Dardanelles Outlook

Now that the entente powers have at least received definite assurances tha Greece will make no at

Allies Continue to Press Rumania. trate in any way their plans of campaign in the Balkans, the allied powers have re newed their pressure upon Rumania to obtain, at least, the "benevolen neutrality" of that country.

to obtain, at least, the "benevolent neutrality" of that country.

It is particularly desired at this time that Rumania permit 200,000 Russian troops to cross her soil for an invasion of Bulgaria. This great army already is assembled on the Rumanian berder and within a few hours, after Rumania once gives her consent to the violation of her territory, this great force will be under way and within ten days begin to make its presence felt in the Serbian arena. It is not thought in allied capitals that the Turks, who have taken position to resists the go out of stly has a weighed than any which for sists the go out of stly has a protect by the strive to strike such a blow that the Bulgarians, now pressing the Serbs, will have to slacken their campaign in that quarter, will be efficiently equipped is indicated by dispatches received from Odessa stating that a great number of heavy guns, manufactured by the Japanese, have arrived at that point and will be used in the Bulgarian operations.

All of these facts are said to be influencing the Rumanian government to take a stand with the allies, and high officials are openly declaring that it only is a question of days until the Rumanians are actively fighting with the Russians and hurling an army of about 400,000 men against the Germans and Austrians, which are pressing into Serbia from the north. Germany evidently is preparing to meet a Rumanian onslaught, at least she is taking no concentrated at a point most advantageous in the resistance of Rumanian aggression. people.

This hardship undoubtedly would have stirred the popular feeling against the present dynasty, responsible for the refusal to join the allied countries, which action a great majority of the people of the nation believe is essential to the preservation and perpetuation of Hellenic interests. It is declared that it is extremely likely that King Constantine, reported to be already alarmed at the spreading resentment at his refusal to take a hand in the war, might have weighed this one point more seriously than any other in reaching a decision which for the time being materially assists the

British soldiers under arms. This announcement alone is said to have had great weight with the ruler of Greece, it also is believed that when King Constantine was told of the large forces France and Britain already had operating in the Serbian campaign he more than ever was inclined to lean toward the enteate cause.

the next ten days will see an entire Change Expected

which up to the present time has been Germany against the Hellenese gov-Bulgarian armies. controlled by Germanic and

The question as to whether Lord Kitchener has decreed the abandonment or continuance of the Dardanelles campaign has not been officially answered in either London or Paris, but the week has been marked by renewed fighting on the Gallipoli peninsula

There has been considerable fighting in the campaign undertaken by the British in the Mesopotamia region, and Tacit Blockade commerce, the Possible Influence.

Possible Influence.

Recelly just what the final result would be in case she cast her lot with the central powers and the allied blockade commerce with the central powers and the allied blockade commerce, the she does not take up arms against them and govern their future course them, and govern their future course accordingly. The future attitude and representations of Greece to the General she in their march toward Bagdad, the manic powers that she may not incur their open wrath and war declarations of continued success. London denies that the force operating in Mescale and the allied blockade commerce, the commerce that the commerce that

are fighting for nation and existence

Rumania May Give Aid.

Furthermore, there is another possi bility which may go to settling the final status of the Balkan arena. Ru-

central powers and Bulgaria within a

he activities of the entente powers in

this arena are bound to bring about interesting developments in the imme-

Vienna, Berlin and Sofia continue to

laim successes against the Serbians

that the total number of serolans cap-tured was nearly 101,009. Possibly the most striking success of the Germanic armies was the capture of Novipazar. Serbians, sourced on by the belief that the allies were near and effective aid soon would be given, are reported to have scored decided successes against the Pulvarians in central and southers.

Bulgarians in central and southern

though not being entirely inactive on the southern Serbian front, have not done much more than hold the posi-tions gained by them in their offen-

sives against the Bulgarians last week

Chronological Events.

Serbians reported to have won impor

tant victory over Bulgarians at Leskovats, south of Nish.

Part of Servian army said to have re-treated into Montenegro.

Germans claim capture of 2,600 Serb-

British troops reported to have ar-

north of Cajnik, pushing Montenegrins

MONDAY.

Austrians force Montenegrins from Goles mountain positions. Austrians capture three Serbian posi-tions north of Mitrovitza. Bulgarians approach Pristina and take 8,000 Serbian prisoners.

German troops occupy Novipazar.

that the total number of Serbians car

Whether she does, or not,

THURSDAY.

Montenegrins reported repulsed east f Foca. Germans drive Serbians back near litrovitsa and Sianica.

FRIDAY.

WESTERN ARENA.

here and there by both the Germans on the western line, the week just by the intense artillery engagements cally the entire front. Tens of thou the belligerents, and it is possible that the policy of Gen Joffre, who since the saved Paris, has claimed that the wait-ing game is the best. He, however, has insisted that the artillery be kept constantly active, in order that there be no respite for the Teutons, and that they eventually exhaust their own re-sources. sources.

Neither the expected allied or Ger-manic drives have been attempted in recent weeks.

Chronological Events. SUNDAY.

Grenade fighting between French and Germans in the Artois.

French artillery active between th Meuse and Moselle MONDAY.

Two German aeros forced to land is Belgium and three in Champagneregion. One French machine falls be region. One French machine hind German lines near Aure.

TUESDAY. French repulse attempt to capture heir position northeast of Celles, in

WEDNESDAY. Hand-grenade fighting between Germans and French in the Artois and in Lorraine.

Fierce artillery engagements fought along the Belgian front. THURSDAY

Twenty-three British aeroplanes bom-bard German camp at Achet Le Grand. General artillery engagements con-inued.

FRIDAY. French artillery blows up German ammunition depot in Fille Morte egion. Grenade fighting in Courtes-Chaus sees sector. Artillery engagements over most of western front.

ITALIAN ARENA.

ITALIAN ARENA.

If the submarine is the most danger our enemy of the dreadnaught and commerce, and the aeroplane is the most effective enemy of the submarine is completely written and results of battles weighed, it is generally believed that the present struggle for Gorlzia will be classed as one of the bloodiest of all times. The Italians, during the past two weeks, have hurled countless legions of men toward Gorlzia on the Isonzo front. The fighting to take the town from the Austrians has gone on day and night, until it now is reported that tens of thousands of men, both Austrians and Italians, lie dead or wounded between the lines as a result of innumerable attacks and counter attacks. Monte San Michele, San Maria is the most danger our senemy of the dreadnaught and to derendange is the most danger our senemy of the dreadnaught and to most effective enemy of the submarine is the most danger our senemy of the dreadnaught and to most effective enemy of the submarine is the most danger our senemy of the dreadnaught and commerce, and the aeroplane is the most danger our senemy of the dreadnaught and to most effective enemy of the submarine is the most danger our senemy of the dreadnaught and commerce, and the aeroplane is the most danger our senemy of the dreadnaught and the submarine is the most danger on the submarine is the dreadnaught and commerce, which is the very blood of und readnaughts, which concern. Great Britian fought Napoleons our dreadnaughts, which concern. Great Britian fought

flight at Oslavia and repulsing des- the increase." perate counter attacks.

and with these two motives, both Bulgarians and Germans have found it a tremendous task to crush them completely. The stubborn resistance of Italians report storming of trenches at Monte San Michele and San Martino. pletely. The stubborn resistance of the Serbs has made it possible for their allies to get large forces into the Serbian arena, with more still to come. With Russians, French, British and Italians operating against the Germans and Bulgarians, the life of the Serbian armies may be prolonged for months, if not forever. Austrians claim counter attacks were successful Austrians report repulse of enemy at

MONDAY Austrians report repulse of attacks Italians heaten back five times o

also claim repulse of vicious counter mania has not yet come to any de-cision, but fairly well authenticated reports come from Bucharest that the government there is beginning to waver and will cast its lot against the attacks. Three attacks of Italians against Col di Lana, on the Tyrolean front, report ed futile teau after forcing back four Austria

> TUESDAY. Several hostile attacks on Podgora reported repulsed by Austrians. Austrians claim check for enemy at Gorizia bridgehead Italians reach crest of Calvario

nd during the week it was announced height. WEDNESDAY. Austrians report repulse of Italia ttacks at Monte San Michele afte attacks at Monte San Michele afte Rome's forces pen trate their lines. Italians keep up heavy fire agains

Gorizia. Austrians repel attacks on Monte THURSDAY.

Battle between Wippach and San Martino continues day and night. Italians repeatedly penetrate Aus-trian trenches at Monte San Michele, but, according to Vienna, are routed. Several Italian battalions reported repulsed at Oslaira Austrian aero bombards Tolmezzo. Italians claim extension of aining near Gorizia.

FRIDAY. Austrians report repulse of heavy Italian attacks in Oslaira sector, on Monte San Michele and at San Martino. Austrians force passage of Drina Damage to Gorizia by Italian be bardment reported to be \$6,250,000.

GENERAL EVENTS.

SUNDAY. First announcement made that Greece ay meet all demands of allies. Allied blockade of Grecian commercial goes into effect.

MONDAY. Anti-dynastic demonstrations report

ace.
German battleship reported to have struck mine in Baltic sea and sunk.
French columns operating in German colony of Kamerun, in western Africa, reported to have captured Tibati.

TUESDAY. Russians report sinking of German cruiser near Windau, in the Baltic.
Announcement made that Premier Skouloudis of Greece may resign. Denys Cochin, French emissary, lunches with King Constantine.

WEDNESDAY. Japanese foreign minister said to have promised to send army to Europe if such action is necessary.

Grecian government accedes to demands of allies that entente forces operating through Saloniki be not interfered with.

THURSDAY. French people flock to subscribe to ew "loan of victory." Greece gives guarantees to allies that her agreement will be carried out.

FRIDAY. FRIDAY.

Cardinal von Hartman presents message from Emperor William to Pope.

Lord Kitchener confers with Premier Salandra in Rome and leaves for the front to meet the King of Italy.

Armenian women and children reported to have been cast on pyres and burned by Turks. Horrible punishment said to have been inflicted on men before they were slain.

VALUE OF AEROPLANES IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

Henry Woodhouse of Aero Club Propounds Interrogatories to Representative Kitchin.

An open letter on the subject of naval eroplanes and the general defense question has been written to Representative Kitchin of North Carolina majority leader of the next House, by Woodhouse, a member of the board of governors of the Aero Club conference committee on national preparedness. The letter asks Mr. Kitchin several pointed questions about his stand on military and naval matters, program of national defense will cost each American only about what is now paid out for "cat meat, just to keep your house free from mice."

Extract From the Letter. In part, the letter follows

"If the United States Navy, which has mission and ordered and only a small ered by you to be superior to the German navy, which has over 2,000 aero-planes and not less than forty nuge Zeppelins, what is the answer? "If the submarine is the most danger-

Italians renew attack on Gorizia, a 'terrible burden of taxation' and that surrender her own territory.

Claiming to have put Austrians to the Treasury is 'unable to withstand agree to evacuate France and Belgium, Russian Poland, with the suggestion found, I believe, in the fact that Great

Italians claim capture of intrench- the Dunlap Manufacturing Company at

Robert M. McWade, another commis-sioner, was assigned to the strike at the Saxton textile mills and the J. R. Foster textile mills at Philadelphia. D. J. Keefe, another commissioner, was assigned to the strike of black-Austrian acros shell Ala, Arsiero and smiths at the Hess Spring Company' plant at Canton, Ohio.

CORRECT.



Woman-"That's Tim! He for th' gas company!

rived at Odessa for use of Russians invading Bulgaria. Berlin announces capture of 17,400 Serbs in seizure of Mitrovitsa and Prissians in seizure of Mitrovitsa and Prissians in Serbs in Seizure of Mitrovitsa and Prissians in Seizure of Mitrovitsa and Mit TO BE MADE IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS, BUT EXPERTS ANTICIPATE UTTER FAILURE

Ultimate Aims of Allied Nations as Individuals and Teutonic Interpretation of "Place in the Sun" Obstacles to Successful Negotiations, Says Frank H. Simonds.

BY FRANK H. SIMONDS.

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It is the settled conviction of almost every observer of the war, both in neutral and belligerent ountries, that some time within the next few weeks a definite and serious effort will be made to oring the great war to a close. For many the arrival of the kaiser at Constantinople, the successful termination of the great German drive to the Bosporus, has been regarded as an appropriate occasion for a proposal made by a victorious emperor at the close of his most spectacular and, in a military sense, his most successful campaign.

The Trentino and Trieste.

peace? Manifestly she has not yet won Trieste or the Trentino. Her

far from the realization of the dream

The Balkans.

successes so far leave her still

German diplomats, like the Japanese the Portsmouth conference, be prestructed, as the Japanese representaives were, to make peace on any postible terms? In other words, how badly does Germany now desire peace? This is the determining question, and

Problems Which Will Arise.

najor problems that must be considered by those who are to decide for handicaps and barriers that after slxhandicaps and barriers that after six-teen months still lie in the way of a settlement. Personally I do not be-lieve peace can be made this winter or next summer, but I share the current view that an attempt of make peace will shortly be made, and I purpose in this article to discuss some of the main problems that will come with formal or informal peace negotiations. ormal or informal peace negotiations. First of all, there is no mistaking the far from the realization of the dream that carried the arms of Savoy up the Adige valley to Botzen, annexed Gorizia. Trieste and the Istrian peninsula, and then swept south, gathering in Dalmatia, the Adriatic islands and the chaotic Albania.

Before the war Austria offered Italy the Trentino, without Botzen, and the Gorizia district along the Isonzo, together with a few islands in the Adriatic and Albania. Italy preferred to Britain will today make peace or dis-cuss peace until they are assured that cuss peace until they are assured that the evacuation of Belgium by the Ger-mans is to be the first article of the treaty. The debt of honor which France and England owe Belgium is alone suf-ficient to compel these nations to con-tinue to fight for the deliverance of the country of King Albert from the invader until they are utterly ex-hausted

Danger to England.

s final proof that the Trieste, Istria and Dalmatia, but Italy shortest road and the Berlin to Paris runs

the Courland, Russia will not give that must come with an indefinite protraction of the war.

I am satisfied that the evacuation of Belgium and France, as well as Luxemburg, are conditions essential to peace. But the British on their side, with French assent, have insisted that Belgium must be reimbursed by Germany for her great losses. Here, again, is a condition which only a conqueror can impose, and France and England Beigium must be reimbursed by Germany for her great losses. Here, again, is a condition which only a conqueror can impose, and France and England are not conquerors. As for Beigium, would she prefer peace now or a year or two more of starvation and paralysis on the off chance of a German indemnity at the end? Is there any doubt? Probably, if indemnity were the only thing and Beigium were permitted to decide, she would take peace and German evacuation and let the indemnity go.

Next to the liberation of Belgium, every Frenchman looks forward to the liberation of the "Lost Provinces," a tiny fraction of which are now reunited to France. Will France now insist that there can be no peace before these provinces are receded? If she does, Germany is bound to break off

What terms will triumphant Germany offer to her foes, defeated so far,
but still unconquered, and still both
the respective and from the military point

many offer to her foes, defeated so far,
but still unconquered, and still both
statesmanship might consider the restatesmanship might consider the re-

It is just conceivable that German statesmanship might consider the retrocession of Metz and the little strip of Lorraine inhabited by French-speaking people, if France, on her side, were equally ready to renounce forever the gospel of revanche and accept the decision of the treaty of Frankfort otherwise, holding French territory in Africa as a quid pro quo. But this is wholly unlikely in the present temper and condition of Germany.

As for the French, there is no mistaking the fact that a majority of Frenchmen believe that Germany is already beaten and that the war, however long, can now have but one end. It is conceivable that they might consent to make peace on the terms that Germany might offer—execuation of Begium and France with no indemnity. It is just a shade worm likely that the Metz and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas, pressing the land frontier of the Cananary and the Balkic seas and th

seated at the outlets of the Russian France with no indemnity. It is just a shade more likely that if Metz and Thionville were thrown in France would lay down her arms. I do not believe it, but most Germans do. At all events, there is certainly no German necessity or readiness at the present moment to return the provinces won in 1870.

On what terms would Italy make cow and Petrograd instead and Vilna. But no such was nothing to show but sterile mili-tary triumphs and the conquest of provinces that had been retroceded to obtain peace.

What of Great Britain?

atic and Albania. Italy preferred to take her chance of winning Trieste by battle. She has failed, and since there would mean an immediate menace to The situation in the Balkans would exercise a decisive influence upon Italian action, for if Austria means to annex Serbia and Montenegro, if Bulgaria and Greece are thus to become Austro-German vassals, and Turkey a Teutonic colony, then the Italian dream of reviving the empire of Venice vanishes and Italy's safety is imperiled. The situation in the Balkans would

It is hardly likely that Raly would proclaimed her march to the lesert her new allies to make peace advance upon Egypt and India; she has desert her new allies to make peace advance upon Egypt and India; she has a sword thrust at the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace advance upon Egypt and India; she has a sword thrust at the lesert her new allies to make peace advance upon Egypt and India; she has a sword thrust at the lesert her new allies to make peace advance upon Egypt and India; she has a sword thrust at the lesert her new allies to make peace advance upon Egypt and India; she has a sword thrust at the lesert her new allies to make peace advance upon Egypt and India; she has a sword thrust at the lesert her new allies to make peace advance upon Egypt and India; she has a sword thrust at the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new all the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to make peace and the lesert her new allies to on any terms that did not include announ would not be able to force her allies to

thio and San Sabolino have been the scenes of such ferce fighting that it is declared rivulets of blood have flown down their sides. Austrians declare that the United States Navy, which in the Offensives since the war started.

The battle for Gorizia continues. It has been reported that the town has been taken by the Italians state to this effect has been made.

It is declared that so strenuous have been their lating state of the their sides. Such a form the channel of the Afrance would sink to a second-rate made been made.

It is declared that so strenuous have been the Italians attack on the Isonzo line that the Austrians have been compelled to reinforce their front with median from the three of the strenus have been their drawn from the Tyrol region. It also is reported that the Austrians have been compelled to reinforce their front with median from the Tyrol region.

Chronological Events.

SUNDAY.

Italians renew attack on Gorizla, claiming to have put Austrians to the stream of the struction by a \$7,590 torpedo, what's destruction by a \$7,590 torpedo, what's the destruction by a \$7,590 torpedo, what's declared five line answer?

If the United States Navy, which declared rivules of such that the formite from the channel to the answer?

If the United States Navy, which declared rivules to declared vivil sake from the province, which to province, which is absoling the Tyrone would sink to a second-rate from from the Channel from fact, a mere and fermany, and the receive of Germany for all time and twenty end that the town has been made.

It is declared that the town has been made.

It is declared that so strenuous have been their lating and in preventing of the province, which will sake the Thenton province, which the Thenton province, which will sa be the Thenton province, which will sake the Thenton province, w

the Treasury is 'unable to withstand the increase.'

The relative to execute France and Belgium, assured of reactable France and Belgium, assured the increase.'

The relative to execute France and Belgium, assured the execute France and Belgium, assured the execute France and Belgium, as a specific of the double that for a man holding the hat, for a man holding the demnity as the price of such a with the formans that Austrian Poland, with the suggestion for the consideration of the consi

The Balkans.

There remains now the question of the construction and paralysis on the off chance of a German indemnity at the end? Is there any doubt? Probably, if indemnity were the only thing and Belgium were permitted to decide, she would take peace and German evacuation and let the indemnity go.

Few writers save German believe that indemnities will play any considerable part in any treaty of peace, and few believe that the states of Europe will be in condition to pay indemnities when the war is over. But certainly peace now will have to be without indemnities on either side.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Next to the liberation of Belgium, would she prefer peace now or a year or two more of starvation and paralysis on the off chance of a German indemnity at the end? Is there any doubt? There remains now the question which is most important. It is conceived that Germany will consent to retire from France and Belgium, abanded to the hope of an indemnity, and even agree to the erection of an independent of the Trentino region to Italy. These part in any treaty of peace, and few believe that the states of Europe will be in condition to pay indemnities when the war is over. But certainly peace now will have to be without indemnities on either side.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Next to the liberation of Belgium, Next to the liberation of Belgium of the next indemnity and even of the form France and Belgium, abanded to serve the only the form France and Belgium, abanded to serve the only the form France and Belgium, abanded to serve the only the form France and Belgium, abanded to serve the only the fo

EASTERN ARENA.

If Russian reports that the Germans have evacuated Mitau, on the Riga Russians have scored an immense vicbloodless. The reported falling back of the German forces indicates that Field Marshal von Hindenburg has finally convinced Emperor William that it would be fuille to attempt to take the Russian port during the pres-ent winter in view of the fact that the German forces on this front have been greatly wavened. It means that been greatly weakened. It means tha

Russians in Ascendancy.

cates that the Russians are in the ascendancy, for it is admitted that the strongest German forces on the eastern front were assembled in the Rigaregion in an effort to achieve the covered objective. Russian forces as a said to down. objective. Russian forces are o dominate the remainder of the months, but there is every indication to press the present apparent advap has promised that the invasion of Bul. rived at Monastir. Even Berlin newspapers, which a few

Chronological Events.

Chronological Events. SUNDAY. Russian attack at Bloukst, near Dvinsk, repulsed. MONDAY. Germans driven back by Russians near Poulkarn, southeast of Riga. Russians claim repulse of Austrian Russians claim repulse of Austrian Russians claim repulse of Austrian Which already has sought refuge in Albania, is being pressed closer and closer, but from all reports its morale its good and action united. These are some of the reasons why it may be expected that the Balkan situation may change considerably in the immediate future. The Serbian perilinate future. The Serbian perilinate future in Albania, is being pressed closer and closer, but from all reports its morale its Bulgarians approach Pristina and take 8,000 Serbian prisoners. TUESDAY. Austro-Hungarian forces take Mitrovitsa. German troops capture Pristina. WEDNESDAY. Japanese guns reported to have ar-

months ago were heralding the fact that the Slav enemy was completely crushed, now admit that the slav enemy from the case, and the menace from the case, and the menace from continue to be a constant menace to from the case, and the menace from the eastern frontier has not been for-ever ended.